

COMMUNICATION.

Distribution of Samples of Grain from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

To the Editor of the Watchman. During the past eight years samples of those varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags to farmers in all of the Dominion free through the mail.

The object in view in this distribution has been to improve the quality and character of these important agricultural products throughout the country. This work has met with much appreciation and a considerable degree of success.

Last year I was instructed by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture to forward, as far as practicable, two samples to each applicant, but the applications received were so numerous that on this basis of distribution all the available stock had been promised by the middle of February, and all later applicants could not be supplied.

This year my instructions are to send one sample only to each applicant, with the hope that with this limitation every farmer in the Dominion who so desires a share in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms.

The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising sorts of oats, barley, spring wheat, pea, field corn and potatoes. Already more than 7,000 applications have been filled.

All farmers desiring to participate in this distribution should send in their applications early, and state which of the above named samples they would prefer, and their wishes will be met as far as practicable, until the available stock is exhausted. The grain can be sent early, but the potatoes will not be distributed until the danger of being injured in transit by frost is over.

Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, March 11th, 1895.

What it Costs.

The Atlanta Constitution, one of the leading United States journals, has been figuring up the national drink bill of that country and seems staggered at the result. The official government reports show that \$8,777,187 gallons of distilled spirits were manufactured during the year.

FORTUNES IN FRUIT STANDS.

Big Money in Small Business by Economical Italians.

Few of the thoughtless passersby and chance patrons of the corner fruit stands on the city streets realize the comparatively large profits reaped by those who have their capital invested in this apparently insignificant business. To the average onlooker as he casts a careless glance at the vender of fruit and candy probably the only thought that occurs is that here is a poor unfortunate foreigner cast on our shores, who manages by this simple means to eke out a living for himself and a large family of small children.

There is a vast difference in the indications from outward appearances. Some of them carry an air of prosperity in neatness of dress and carelessness of their poverty by a show of tattered garments and generally destitute appearance. But in general those appearances are deceitful. The man in rags may ordinarily be regarded as more fortunate than his apparently prosperous brother.

The amount of the gains possible to the astute dealers is seen from a few examples of unusual prosperity. A short time ago an Italian who had been in the business on a down town corner for ten years closed out his business to a successor, receiving from him \$2,200 for the privilege of his location. This amount he added to a fortune of \$60,000 already accumulated.

veteran in the business revealed the fact that he had been possessed of property amounting to \$17,000. Some of our largest business blocks, notably on State and Halsted streets, are now owned by those who started in business in this way.—Chicago Journal.

Sense of Taste in Insects.

The entomologists have detected and duly noted a singular development of the sense of taste in insects of the butterfly family. The larvae of butterflies and moths all eat foods which are not adapted to the wants and tastes of the perfect insect, and which, in some instances, is positively obnoxious to the fully developed creature.

Critical Logic Failed.

The late Sherlock Holmes had a favorite dictum: "Eliminate the impossible, and what is left, however improbable, must be the truth." This was not at all in accordance with the saying of Victor Hugo: "Nothing is so imminent as the impossible. What must be always foreseen is the unforeseen."

Becoming Popular.

"The cause of equal rights in Lexington is evidently becoming popular," says The Press-Transcript. "Upon the register for those friendly to enfranchisement of women are the names of many of our most influential people, members of the bar, college professors, physicians, leading business men and scores of names of our prominent women, while a long list of names is also seen of those who approve of women voting for school trustees and making women eligible for positions on school boards."

Where to Place Brooders.

Brooders should have a house set apart for this operation, even if they are of the outdoor pattern, early in the season especially. Later the outdoor brooders may be used in the open air. The brooder house preferred by a Country Gentleman correspondent has a board floor, windows that admit the sunlight on the southerly side of the house and room about the brooder to secure exercise for the chickens, which, if very early in the season, cannot be advantageously allowed to run out of doors.

To Clean a Comb.

Tie one end of a strong piece of thread to the handle of a drawer. Sit down before it, with a towel or piece of paper on your lap. Hold the other end of the thread firmly in the left hand, take the comb in your right, pass it up and down the thread, which should go between each tooth. You will find this will remove all the dust.

Idol Worship.

I have never had the opportunity of examining the idol worshiping mind of a savage, but it seems possible that the immutability of aspect of his little wooden god may sometimes touch him with an astounded awe, even when and indeed especially after he had thrashed it.—"Rhoda Fleming," George Meredith.

Lincoln's memory for the details of national business was unexampled. He recalled the particulars of every cabinet meeting with the most scrupulous exactness.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

UTILIZING THE WIND POWER.

Valuable Functions Performed by Modern Windmills at Small Cost.

The wind, like the poor, is always with us. In no considerable area in the United States is there a demand for more wind. It is indeed the specially disagreeable feature of nearly every climate. The cold north winds of winter and the raw winds of March as well as the parching and drying winds of summer are alike disagreeable if not destructive. But the wind is everywhere and always a source of power and should be utilized by the farmer as a helping hand.

There is scarcely a farmer in the country who can really afford to be without a good windmill. The uses to which such a machine may be put on every farm are various and may be made to yield a profit. To be sure, there will be some days when the mill cannot earn its keep through no fault of its own, but on most farms a little attention from day to day will supplement the lack of motive power, and enough work may be done on breezy days to tide over a "doldrum" of even several days at a time.

Perhaps one of the most common uses to which the power of the wind is applied is the pumping of water. Raising water by hand, even from shallow wells, is very hard work and too slow a process to be thought of on stock farms or when required for irrigation on a farm, however small.

When the power of the wind is utilized for the purpose of raising water, the power is applied in the form of a windmill. This is a very simple and cheap machine, which may be used for many purposes. It may be used to pump water for household purposes, stock and to some extent for irrigation. It may be used to pump water for the purpose of raising water for the windmill.

An Interesting Experiment.

The Massachusetts highway commissioners are trying an interesting experiment. The board has found in building macadamized roads that upon loose, sandy soils much stone is being driven into the sand. In such cases gravel, when accessible, has been placed upon the sand to a depth of three or four inches, and on this is laid the stone. By so doing the cost is greatly reduced.

Merits of Houdans.

Wright, the well known English authority, says: "With respect to the merits of Houdans, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them one of the most valuable breeds ever introduced into this country. We have in this breed the size, form and quality of the Dorking, with earlier maturity. The hen is a most prolific layer of good sized eggs, which will almost invariably be found fertile—a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prize breeders know to their cost. The chickens feather very rapidly and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly hardy—perhaps more so than any except Cochins and Brahmas—and are therefore easily reared with little loss. They are emphatically the fowl for a farmer and will yield an ample profit

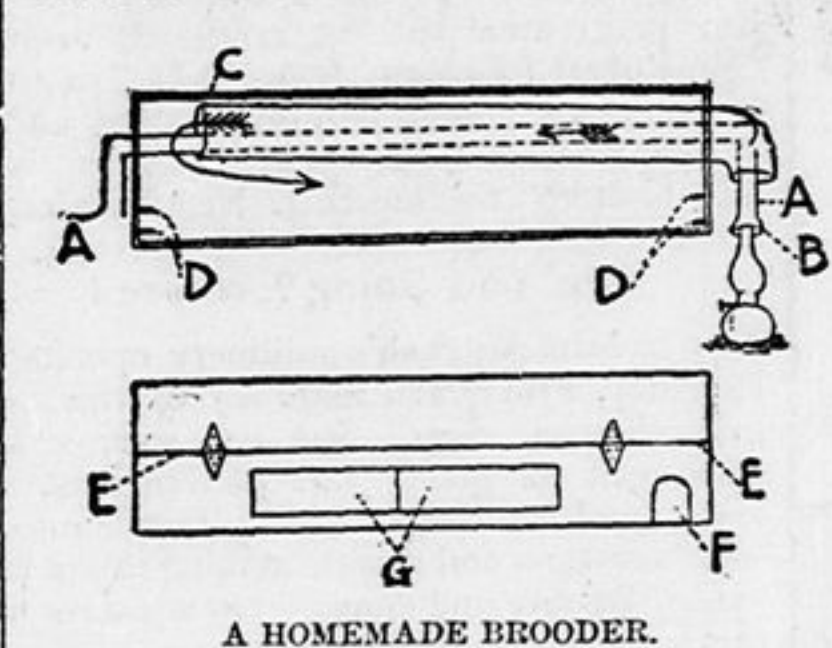
on good feeding, both in eggs and flesh. Almost their only drawback is their refusal to incubate."

A new industry has developed in the south Jersey pine lands which promises to give employment to unskilled laborers and utilize the refuse of forests. A company has been formed to make linoleum from forest leaves.

HOMEMADE BROODER.

It Costs Little and Answers Every Purpose. Not being satisfied with the result of my experience with brooders of different kinds, and with the impression that neither top nor bottom heat exclusively was the correct principle, I decided that I would make one which was nearer my idea of what a brooder should be.

As I had no old boards or boxes, I bought two large sized bootboxes very cheap, which were about four feet long, one foot deep and nearly two wide.



A HOMEMADE BROODER. Some old felt paper, such as is used under carpets, and nailed the boards of the other box outside, so that I had double walls all around.

I then bought enough 2 inch tin pipe (A) and two elbows to extend through the box and had a small cone shaped piece soldered at B to allow the lamp chimney to sit up in under; also one elbow and enough 4 inch pipe to extend within about four to six inches of the opposite end of the box (C) and fastened to the top of the box.

Two small cleats were nailed to each end (D), 1 1/2 and 3 inches above the bottom of the box to support the tray.

Fig. 2 represents the front of brooder, which is made by nailing two boards together, with paper between, and is then split clear across a little above the center (E), the top part being nailed to the box and a pair of hinges fastened to hold lower part, which is the door.

The mark F is a small hole about three inches each way to allow the chicks to pass in and out to the run. One or two small pieces of glass can be fastened in door G to give light to inside of brooder.

A tray made of light boards forms the movable floor, which can be cleaned in less time than it takes to tell it by opening the door and pulling out the tray and turning it over. When the chicks are first put in, the tray rests upon the top cleats, and as they grow larger the tray can be lowered to allow them to pass under the 4 inch pipe.

The cold air passes in through the large pipe and is heated before it gets into the brooder proper, and as the opening is at the same end (F) there is a continuous circulation, but no strong draft. The cooler air, which is always at the bottom, is forced out, as the opening in door is always open, and the chicks can pass in and out at their own sweet pleasure.

The 2 inch pipe at A should turn down, as it retains the heat better than when turned up and prevents the strong draft. If you like the idea, try it. A small can of water placed in the brooder, so the evaporation will keep the air from becoming too dry, will be of advantage. It should be set near the top, so chicks cannot get into the water.—Dr. N. H. Edwards in Western Gardener.

Breeding and Raising.

This breeder may or may not be a successful raiser. If he is not, the probability is he will not stay in the ranks many years, but will throw up the business in disgust. The fraternity misses such a man. The successful raiser is the man who is in a position to make money out of the poultry business, and he does. He probably could and perhaps does raise pure bred fowls. If he does and is not a scientific breeder, he seldom raises anything of particular note unless by some chance mating.

Why Use So Much Fertilizer?

A New Jersey farmer was asked by the author of "Chemicals and Clover" why he used so much fertilizer. Here is his answer: "When we put fertilizers on our potatoes, we look forward two years to the grass crop. That is why we use so much. For years and years we thought, with other farmers, that fertilizers were so soluble that it was only safe to put on just enough for one crop. That is all nonsense. On ordinary level ground we find fertilizers as safe in the soil as out of it—safe, too, with wheat and grass coming along to make use of them. The more fertilizers I use the more

IN THE APIARY.

Bees Store Most Honey in Large Receptacles, Says an Expert.

Which colony will store the more surplus honey—the one provided with one pound sections, or the one having two pound sections? The foregoing query was propounded in The American Bee Journal, and the answers were almost unanimously in favor of the two pound sections, although everybody agreed that when it came to selling the honey, it was much better to have it in one pound sections. To the farmer who keeps but a few colonies and who wishes to produce honey for his family use the question of sale is but secondary, and he desires, above all things, to get as much product as possible from the few colonies of bees that he keeps.

Bees in a state of nature lodge themselves in the hollows of trees. They store honey in provision of future needs. Their instinct leads them to place the honey at the upper part of their hive above the brood and far from the entrance, so that the cluster of bees being placed between their stores and the entrance, they can better defend these against intruders.

The first step taken for the securing of surplus honey, after the invention of the movable frame hive, was the invention of a small box, glassed on four sides and holding about four pounds of honey. The bees had access to this small box through only one hole about an inch in diameter. It was soon perceived that there was less honey harvested in this style of box than formerly in the old wooden bucket plan, laid bottom side up on top of the box hive.

We used these boxes for a short time, but after the invention of the extractor in 1867 we tried surplus cases of full size with open frames right over the brood combs and without any partition or honey board. These frames were used for extracting. The result was so much in favor of the large frame that we soon discarded the glass boxes altogether.

To show how evidently the bees prefer a long, open frame to a small section we will say that we tried both the long frames and the frames containing four sections each, side by side in hives, placing the small sections in the center over the brood nest. In every instance the bees filled the large open frames first, although they were placed in a less favorable place. In a comparative test between large and small sections the result was similar, although the difference was not so plainly marked. This shows that it is best to use long open frames, or large sections, in the supers, when the intention of the beekeeper is to produce honey especially or exclusively for his family's use.

Improvement in Eastern Apples. American Agriculturist reports that, despite the partial failure of the apple crop in New York state, the metropolitan market has been more than well supplied with apples the present season. There are some notable facts apparent in this season's show of fruit. There seems to be a greater variety of apples than is commonly seen at this season, and among these are some, now quite plentiful, which have of late years been extremely scarce, such as Newtown pippin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Jonathan, Rawley's Genet, Swaar, Seek No Further and Dominie. All of these have been more or less plentiful, of fairly good quality and free from scab.

There is no other possible explanation of this seeming revival of apparently dying out varieties, says the authority referred to, than that it has been brought about by spraying and in some cases by a more intelligent fertilization. That this is the correct solution is further shown by the improved quality of the commoner varieties which come from orchardists who are up to date, such as the Baldwin, Northern Spy, Talman Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Ben Davis, Hubbardston, Tompkin's King and earlier in the season of Gravenstein and Fameuse.

Land plaster, which may be bought of dealers, should be sprinkled in horse and cow stables at the rate of a pint a day to each stall. It absorbs moisture, retains the ammonia and nearly doubles the value of the manure. Sprinkle it night and morning in the gutters behind the stalls.

Jewett's Restaurant. KENT STREET, LINDSAY. BEST LUNCH FOR 15c. OYSTERS, FRUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY.

FENELON FALLS DRUG STORE. Just Received a New Stock of Perfumes, Cologne, Etc. Ladies will find the quality to be of the Highest Order.

Flower and Garden Seeds. A Full Assortment. H. J. LYTLE. Fenelon Falls, Mar. 27, 1894.

THE DALY HOUSE. Corner of Simcoe and Front Sts., Toronto. Now under the proprietorship of Mr. Daly, late of Lindsay.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, M. Watterson Proprietor. I have leased this commodious Hotel on Lindsay-st., and the premises throughout.

BULL FOR SALE. A pure-bred Short horn Durham Bull 10 months old, and fit for service, or will exchange for another suitable thorough-bred.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE. Very choice six rowed barley. Good yield in 1894. 40 bushels per acre, 50c. per bushel.

FARM FOR SALE. IN THE TOWNSHIP OF FENELON. A fifty acre farm situated Lot 2, Con. 3, Fenelon known as the Rutley Farm.

TENDERS. Tenders will be received at the office of the Town Clerk, Lindsay, up to 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MAR., 1895.

ANOTHER WARNING. The collector would again warn all who have not paid their taxes for 1894 to do so without further delay and avoid serious and unnecessary expense.

DOG LOST. On or about the 26th of February, good sized yellow, woolly collie dog, with long heavy tail.

HOUSE TO LET, CHEAP. 29 Peel St., opposite the curling rink. For particulars apply to JAS. CONNOLLY, Boot and shoe store, Kempt St.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT. Instruction in Painting, Oil and Water Colors, Pastel-Crayon, pen and pencil. For further information apply at the Convent.

A MOTHER'S CRISIS. How She Sought to get for Her Son, and the Result. Elvey street is situated in the heart of the metropolis—that east wise men of this generation are to view from a safe distance.

To Mrs. Sivett's credit, she belonged to the first section managed to earn a living, and by Elvey street never troubled its narrow, it held broad views, questions, and it was contented things as it found them.

A time came when Mrs. Sivett was silent about her son, and rumor is bound to make up for her again wagged its tongue and said Mr. Bill Sivett had deserted.

When he reached Cape Town, entered, at the risk of detection drinking saloon, for he sadly ne tonic to shake off his depression.

Here a lucky thing happened of those arguments was proceeded the bar which were of frequent renee at the time, regarding Colonial. A young man, about same cut and figure as Bill, was pressing himself vehemently subject under discussion, and the hot contents of a glass full face for a disparaging reference equally vehement assertions of a disputant.

Bill, to his credit be it said, lacking in a certain amount of (though it didn't take the standing the enemy's fire) as audacity. He had a keen eye, and prospective advantages, and that the young man thus seemed to have an ample supply of the golden metal he so lacked.

What Bill foresaw really happened. A bond of fellowship was immediately established between the two lodged in the same house, and that his new friend's name was Winters; that he was English and that he intended returning to land in a couple of days; that he already taken passage for the Adriatic; that he was taking him a considerable sum of money in profitable speculations at sea; and that his ambition was to step in the land of his birth.

When this passenger reached don, strange to say, he immediately made for Elvey street.